

Hujjoji 5 Da Watakila Ba A Sani Ba Game da Abincin Da Aka Sarrafa A Dakunan Binciken Kimiyya

Ko akwai rashin tabbacı game da kayayyakin abincin da aka sarrafa a dakunan binciken kimiyya? Akan yi ta bayanan tsoki-burutsu game da haka. Kodayake, sarrafa kayayyakin abinci, a kimiyyance, na inganta rayuwār jama'a, da wuya a hakikance haka. Amma ga hujjoji biyar a duba.

1. Masana kimiyya sun amince cewa: Ba su da wata illa.

Bayan daruruwan nazarce-nazarce da dīmbin shekarun da jama'a ke cin irin wadannan kayayyakin abincin da aka sarrafa a dakunan binciken kimiyya, masana kimiyyar, a fadin duniya, sun ce, ba su da wani lahani, daidai da wadanda aka shuka a gonaki, a al'adance. Ga kuma irin batutuwān da suka yi:

"Ba su da wata illa ga lafiyar dan adam." Inji [Hukumar Kiwon Lafiya ta Duniya](#). "Ba su da wata illa fiye da wadanda aka sarrafa ta harkar fasaha." In ji [Hukumar Kasashen Turai](#). "Hadarin bai da wawni yawa... Ta wani fannin ma, kayayyakin da ake sarrafawa, a masana'antun GM, sun fi bayar da lafiya." In ji [Kungiyar Cibiyoyin Ilmin Kimiyya da Nazarin Dan Adam ta Kasar Jamus](#). (*a duba kasidar pdf ta harshen Jamus*)

2. Masu wasi-wasi ma sun fara canja ra'ayoyinsu.

Sanannen masanin harkar kimiyya, Bill Nye, ya janye jayayyarsa kan kayayyakin abincin da ake sarrafawa, ta hanyar kimiyyar, tsarin da yake inganta halittun irin kayayyakin abincin, watau (GMOs) da ma abincin. Haka ma wadanda suka kafa Kungiyar Greenpeace, watau [Patrick Moore](#) da [Stephen Tindale](#), tsohon shugaban fungiyar ta Greenpeace, dake Kasar Ingila. Ba ma su kadai ba ne. A wata kasidar jaridar *New York Times*, mai lakabin: "[Ta Yadda Na Koma Ga Yin Amfani da Kayayyakin Abincin irin tsirran G.M.O.](#)" in ji wani masanin harkokin yanayin muhalli, na Kasar Ingila, Mark Lynas, wanda ya bayyana cewa, ya yi "watsi da dukan ra'ayinsa, game da batutuwān sumamar yanayi, na duniya, da kyamar da yake yi wa batutuwān kimiyyar irin tsirran G.M.O."

3. Ta na Kare ma'aikatan gona

Gubar magungunan kashe kwari ta yawaita, inda ma'aikatan gona ke amfani na'urori wajen fesha magungunan kashe kwari. Ma'aikatan ka ki yin amfani da duk tufafin kariya, a lokuttan zafi da bazara. Tsirran da aka sarrafa irinsu, ta hanyar fasaha, da duk wani sinadarin dake magance kwari da cututtuka, na iya taimakawa, wajen rage yin amfani da magungunan kashe kwarin.

4. Ana rage yin amfani da mai ko fetur da ake bukata.

Har ila yau, ana ragen aikin motocin noma, wajen fesa wadannan magungunan na kashe kwari. Haka ma, man da ake amfani da shi a motocin na noma, zai rage fitar da gurbatacciyar iska — wanda, a shekarar 2013, kadai, an kiyasta samun ragowar kamar kilo miliyan dubu biyu da miliyan 100. Wanda, tamkar an janye kusan motoci miliyan daya ke nan, a kan titi.

5. Tana taimakawa, wajen yakar dsumamar yanayin duniya.

Lokacin da manoma suka yi hudsar gonaki, domin kashe ciyawa, ana damun kasar ne, kuma ana iya tayar da kura zuwa sararin samaniya. Shukar da aka sarrafa irinta, a dakin kimiyya, na sanya manoma su yi maganin fitar ciyayi, ba tare da sun yi huda ba, inda su kan bar duk wata kazantar, a kasa. An kiyasta kilo miliyan dubu 25 da miliyan 900 ne na gurbatacciyar iska, ake fitarwa — kimanin tashin motoci miliyan daya da dubu 500 ke nan — aka kauce wa, a shekara 2013, don haka sai godiya ga fasahar sarrafa kayayyakin abincin.

A bincika duk wani bayani game da fasahar sarrafa kayayyakin abincin, da ma abubuwan da suka shafi bincike kan harkar noma, da aka baje kolinsu, a Dandalin Kasar Amirka, a Birnin Milan, wani bikin baje kolin da ya inganta tantaunawa game da irin yadda za a ri'ka shuka kayayyakin abinci, a duniya. Dandalin na Kasar Amirka, mai lakabin: .“[Kayayyakin Abincin Amirka 2.0: Hadin Kan Ciyar da Duniya](#),” wanda ya nuna Kasar Amirka ce kan gaba ga harkar abinci.